



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Lourenço Marquez—Case of suspected plague at San Jose de L'hanguene.

Consul Hollis reports, July 23, as follows:

Since the plague appeared in Johannesburg the Portuguese have been examining every passenger coming over the border by rail.

Last night I received from the secretary-general two communications to the effect that on the night of the 18th instant a native (black) who had arrived from the Transvaal was found with suspicious symptoms and was immediately isolated at a place called San Jose de L'hanguene, some 5 miles outside the town limits.

No vessels to my knowledge have left this port for United States ports (either directly or indirectly) during the past few days, but if any do leave and without bills of health from this consulate their departures will be promptly reported.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Report from Fiume—Inspection of immigrants.

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports, August 13, 1904, as follows:

Steamship *Slavonia* sailed August 12, destination New York; steerage passengers inspected 323, rejected 19, embarked 304; pieces of baggage inspected and passed, 360; pieces of baggage disinfected, 30 (feathers and bedding).

BRAZIL.

Report from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Plague and smallpox.

Consul Furniss reports, August 1, as follows:

During the week ended July 30, 1904, 102 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Aneurism, 2; arterio-sclerosis, 1; beriberi, 6; Bright's disease, 3; bronchitis, 3; cerebral congestion, 5; cirrhosis of liver, 5; diarrhea and dysentery, 8; diphtheria, 1; gangrene, 1; malarial fevers, 3; organic diseases of heart, 9; plague, 1; plague (suspected), 2; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 12; senile debility, 7; smallpox, 1; stillborn, 3; tetanus, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 2; umbilical hemorrhage, 2; other causes, 22.

During the same period there were reported 10 cases of smallpox, with 1 death.